The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,677.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town or Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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on the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PAYNA, 1,720 Tons, 360 H.P., Commander A. A. Hamand, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th September 1873, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	September 1873.	Leave Tuticorin	September 1873.
Ratnagherry	19	Colombo	27
Vingorla	19	Galle	28
Goa	20		October.
Mangalor	20	Negapatam	1
Cannanore	21	Madras	3
Tellicherry	22	Vizagapatam	6
Calicut	23	Bimlipatam	6
Beypore	23	Gopaulpore	7
Cochin	24	False Point	8
Alleppy	24	Arrive CALCUTTA	10

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at or to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who stand at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussrah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Sept. 1873. 10	Leave BUSSREH	Oct. 1873. 1
,, Kurrachee	14	,, Fao	3
,, Guadur	15	,, Koweit	4
,, Muscat	17	,, Bushire	8
,, Bunder Abbas	19	,, Linga	8
,, Lingah	21	,, Bunder Abbas	12
,, Bahrein	23	,, Muscat	12
,, Bushire	23	,, Guadur	14
,, Fao	25	,, Kurrachee	17
,, Mahomerah	25	Arrive BOMBAY	20
Arrive BUSSREH	26		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the S. W. Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, and an Extra Steamer every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The days of departure during the fair Season commencing from 22nd September will be FRIDAY and MONDAY.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gayer, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE 310 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander G. M. Beyts, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 17th September 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 8 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

SYED COOTBOODIN, at Surat.
DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dharumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Colwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	0 3	0 7	0 5	0 2	0 3
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 4	0 3	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dharumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dharumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Colwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Colwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship FLORA, 2,340 Tons, 350 H.P., expressly built for the Trade with India, will be despatched for Trieste, via Suez Canal, on or about the 10th September.

This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wine and Liquors transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£36 0	£25 0	£10 0
To Port Said	£33 6	£22 0	£14 6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£15 7

Children under 2 years of age, Free; above 2 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 12th August 1873.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

"There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their Destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 12th September, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 22nd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,686 tons and 300 H.P.,) Captain W. Fyffian, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is to be delivered on the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 19th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th September 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

Sept. 25	South'p'n to Calcutta	Oct. 30	South'p'n to Bombay
Oct. 2	,, to Bombay	Nov. 6	,, to Calcutta
,, 9	to Calcutta	,, 13	,, to Bombay
,, 16	,, to Bombay	,, 20	,, to Calcutta
,, 23	,, to Calcutta	,, 27	,, to Bombay
		Dec. 4	,, to Calcutta

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.,
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40,

3 Cases Embroidered Muslin, 2 Cases Assorted Parsee Shirts, Turkish Caps, 1 Case Arpeena Umbrellas, a few pieces of Grey Goods, 2 Cases Eau de Cologne, a few Tins of Assorted Fluids 4 Cases Cutlery, 2 Cases Buttons, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1873.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of Landed Property of two Storied House on table for a Parsee Family, situate at Mahalaxmee or Breach Candy Road.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Mr. Byramjee Shapoorjee Mahalaxmiwalla, and Mr. Dorabjee Ehunjibhai Chinoowalla.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-house sheds and and open vacant ground as per plan standing hereon, situate, lying, being built on the Free Forse Land without the Fort of Bombay at Breach Candy Road, in the undivided of Bhoolehwur ward, registered under No. 651 on the 5th November 1868, and also under No. 289, on the 19th April 1869, in the same Book of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 61 and 62, survey No. 491 and 492, containing by admeasurement 1567·8·0 square yards, be the same more or less and bounded as follows:—on or near the East by the Public Road, vacant ground, on or towards the West by the Public Mahalaxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cawajee Nasserjee Mistry Mahalaxmiwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhai.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1873.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of FRESH OILMANSTORES from the well-known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of Fresh Oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushrooms, catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted card biscuits (1 lb. tins), assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, lobsters, green peas, Bloaters, whitebait, Lancashire mushrooms, he ring- a la sardines, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Whitshire bacon, Cheshire and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, isinglass, condensed and Anglo-Swiss milk, &c.

Also, on account and at the risk of Rehimtoola Talab:—
20 Cases Sardines ¼ size each containing 8 doz.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & CO.,
No. 28, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHUNDUNWADDY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Mortgagees and in Re Honourable Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title, and interest, in the following Landed Property, viz.

All that piece of freehold ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, consisting of four compartments, situate on the west side of Mr. Jamsetjee Bomanjee, on the south by the house of Mr. Nanabhai Anundrow, on the south by the Fire temple called Sir Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia's Fire temple. The premises are in the occupation of Dr. Cursetjee Framjee Khory and other tenants.

For further particular and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1873.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand are unmarked below, which may meet with attention:—

Fancy Fireworks, English Manufacture.
Best Manilla Rope, at R·· 38 per cwt.
Do. Coir Rope, at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Do. Tarred Hemp Rope (Europe), at Rs. 22 per cwt.
Superfine Wheat Flour, fresh, and Sizing.
Iron Chests and Cupboards of sizes.
Pumps of sorts.
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tape and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Fire Engines complete.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated "ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House, or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. ROBKE, 97, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BHARMULL RUTTONSEY, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, hath contracted and agreed to SELL to DHUNBAEE, widow of the late Heerjee Dossa, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing there n, situate on the east side of Clinch Bunder, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvee, formerly in the occupation of Lukmeedass Pursho tumdass, and bounded on the east by the Fore Land without the Fort of Bombay at Breach Candy Road, in the undivided of Bhoolehwur ward, registered under No. 651 on the 5th November 1868, and also under No. 289, on the 19th April 1869, in the same Book of mortgagee, and stands in the book of the Bombay Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61 and 62, survey No. 491 and 492, containing by admeasurement 1567·8·0 square yards, be the same more or less and bounded as follows:—on or near the East by the Public Road, vacant ground, on or towards the West by the Public Mahalaxmee or Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of Cawajee Nasserjee Mistry Mahalaxmiwalla, on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Byramjee Jejeebhai.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th September 1873.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HANABAI and HABEBAEE, the widows, and DAVID HAEEM, D.C.M., the only son of the late Haeem David Dewakur, respectively, of Bombay, Israel Inhabitants, have AGREED to MORTGAGE to THUCKER KHUTAO WAGJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the UNDERMENTIONED HEREDITAMENTS and PREMISES belonging to them. Peree as having any manner of Claim or Claims against the said here Hameats and premises are hereby required to make known the same, in writing, to the Undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such Claim or Claims, which will be considered as waived and abandoned.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at Musjid Bunder," within the Sub-District of Mandvee, facing on the north side of the public road, called the Musjid Bunder, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by a measurement 384 and 1-9th square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 755, in the name of the said David Haeem Dewakur, deceased, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 72, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On the north by the property of the said Nuzmoodin Abdool Hora and partly by the property of the said Nuzmoodin Abdool Hora and partly by the property of the said David Haeem Dewakur (firstly hereinbefore described), formerly and now in the occupation of Cama, Ranjee, and other tenants of the said David Haeem.

Thirdly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at Musjid Bunder, within the Sub-district of Mandvee, facing on the west side of the public road called the Shamajee Hussajee Street, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 736, in the name of the said David Haeem Dewakur, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 80, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On the east by the property of the said David Haeem Dewakur (thirdly hereinafter described), on the west by the public road called Shamajee Hussajee Street, on the north partly by the property of the said Nuzmoodin Abdool Hora and partly by the property of the said David Haeem Dewakur (firstly hereinbefore described), formerly and now in the occupation of Cama, Ranjee, and other tenants of the said David Haeem.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at Musjid Bunder, within the Sub-district of Mandvee, facing on the west side of the public road called the Shamajee Hussajee Street, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 139 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Rent Rolls of the Collector of Bombay under No. 736, in the name of the said David Haeem Dewakur, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 80, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On the east by a sweeper's passage, and beyond it partly by the property of Sir Dhunjeebhoy Pestonjee Bhownuggree, and partly by the property of Goculdass Tapeedass, on the west by a private passage and beyond it by the property of the said David Haeem Dewakur (secondly hereinbefore described), on the north also by the property of the said David Haeem Dewakur (firstly hereinbefore described), and on the south by the property of Esajee David Dewakur, and which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said David Haeem Dewakur.—Dated this 9th day of September 1873.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Solicitor for the Mortgagee.

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

ARRIVED

BY THE LAST MAIL

A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF

CARRIAGE CLOCKS,

WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,

STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,

FOR RUPEES 195.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, Ikland-Ikland, Vanda, Henna, Jockey Club, Frangipane, White Rose, Violet, Tea, Coffee, and other sweet Perfumes.

Rimmel's Lime Juice and Glycerine, the best preparation for the Hair. Glycerine and Windsor Soap. Violet, Rose, and other Toilet Powders.

Rimmel's far-famed Toilet Vinegar. Aquadentine for the Teeth. Photochrome, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Case ware.

Eugene Rimmel, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and see Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to	£50
,, Ear-rings	,, £ 1 10 to	£10
,, Lockets	,, £ 1 0 to	£20
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to	£50
,, Chains ..... Per Ounce	,, £6 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
,, Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
,, Rings	from £ 5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Cat logue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.
ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

Extensive Garden

Visitors arriving by Trains should book for BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Bozar Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

WANTED.

WANTED, by a LADY up-country, an EUROPEAN FEMALE SERVANT to take care of Two Children. Apply, stating Terms, to M. L., *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, several GOOD SURVEYORS for the FULAILI DIVISION, HYDERABAD, SIND. Pay Rs. 50 per mensem and Rs 25 Travelling Allowance for well-conducted and competent men. The employment will be temporary for probably two years with a prospect of permanency for approved men. Candidates will be required to present themselves at Poona if necessary for previous examination. No one need apply who cannot level and plot accurately and quickly. Applications accompanied by testimonials to be sent to the Undersigned.

J. E. WHITING,
for J. C. POTTINGER,
Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Fulaili Division.
7, Conductors' Line, Poona, 4th September 1873.

NOTICES.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

The next CONCERT will TAKE PLACE on WEDNESDAY, 10th September, commencing at 6 P.M.

Admittance One Rupee each person, to cover necessary expenses.

HERBERT COPE,
Honorary Secretary, Organ Committee.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES H. BYRNE is AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

PELLY & Co.

Bombay, 5th September 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. CHARLES EDWARD SMYTH has CEASED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 11, Forbes Street, 8th September 1873.

NOTICE.—Mr. ROBERT LEES has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from the 3rd INSTANT.

WHITTLE & Co.

Bombay, 11, Forbes Street, 8th September 1873.

WE are THIS DAY CLOSING our FIRM in Bombay, and our late and present Representatives here, Messrs. T. WILSON and ARTHUR C. OLIPHANT, are respectively JOINING the ESTABLISHMENTS of Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, EWART, and Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, and Co., of Bombay.

All sums owing by or to us will be paid or received by Mr. Arthur C. Oliphant, at Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s Office, signing on behalf of our Firm in Liquidation.

ANTROBUS & Co.

Bombay, 30th August 1873.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1873, at 3 o'clock P.M., to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts to the 30th June 1873.

2nd. To appoint two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation.

3rd. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration, and to consider any other business that may be brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 10TH INSTANT, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager,
Bombay, 3rd September 1873. Secretaries.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
BOMBAY OFFICE—30, Meadow Street.
DIRECTORS.
R. A. Dallas, Esq. LL.D. (Messrs. Dallas and Lynch).
George F. Henry, Esq. (Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co).
H. W. Payne, Esq. (Solicitor).

AT the Annual Meeting of the Proprietors held at the London Tavern, on the 29th April 1873, The New Assurances effected during the past year were for £231,000, producing a New Premium Income of £8,930.

The result of the valuation, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum on addition to the whole life participating Policies, equivalent to a percentage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the premium paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' fund.

Reports and copies of the Accounts may be had on application.

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION DE BONIS NON of the Estate and Effects of HORMUSJEE RUTTONJEE BUNNAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 26th day of December 1865, have been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to BHICAJEE, Daughter of Framjee Framjee. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Bhicajee, or to us, as her Solicitors, and all persons having any Debt or Claim upon, or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us, as Solicitors to the said Bhicajee, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Hormusjee Ruttonjee Bunnajee among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any Debts or Claims not then sent in or made known to her, and the said Administratrix will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim she shall not have had Notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 26th day of August 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors to Bhicajee, the Administratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of BAI HAMABAI JIVAJI DHONDI, widow of HORMUZJI RATANJI BANAJI, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, who died on or about the 26th day of January 1871, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to DORABJI FRAMJI DHONDINA and DADABHOY NASARWANJI DHONDINA two of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said DORABJI FRAMJI DHONDINA and DADABHOY NASARWANJI DHONDINA, or to us, as their Solicitors, and all persons having any Debt or Claim, upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us, as Solicitors to the said Executors, at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the Executors will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said BAI HAMABAI, the Testatrix, among the persons entitled thereto without regard to any Debt or Claims not then sent in or made known to them, and the said Executors will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person of whose Debt or Claim they shall not have had Notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 26th day of August 1873.

PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors to Dorabji Framji Dhondina and Dadabhoy Nas

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

There is more business doing in sterling Exchange, and rates are firm at our quotations.

Government Securities remain unaltered, there being very little enquiry.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 27/32d.
Credit Bills, do. ..... 1s. 10 15/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 11d. to 1/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ..... 1s. 10 2/16d.
Credit, do. ..... 1s. 10 12/16d. to 13/16d.
Documents, do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. to 1d.
Bank Bills, demand ..... 1s. 1 1/4d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to 5/16.
Do demand 100¼

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¼
Do. demand 99 15/16

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight, 222½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. 110½
Four & half per cent. ..... 106 3/8 to ½
Four per cent. 104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) 106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1865-67 ..... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans 109½
10 years' do. do. 105
5 years' do. do. 103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan Bonus Rate 113
Do. Do. Market Rate 112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872 92
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond 113

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand ..... 4½ per cent
Fixed Loans on do. to 6 months' ..... 5½ ,,
Do. do. over 6 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize ..... 7½ ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. over 3 do. ..... 6½ ,,
Do. do. ..... 7½ ,,
Bank Bills ..... 6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 8½ ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9-0
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	202
Five-Franc Pieces	202½
Bar Silver	109½ to 110½
Gold Lace	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Rates still quite nominal. The Parkfield and Tranmere have been chartered to load at the Rice ports. The Tamar proceeds to Java. The Shahpore is now the only ship unprovided for.

London — Cotton, Cases, Seeds ..... No ships.
Liverpool — Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Wooden Ships ..... £2 0s. 0d. nominal; Myrabolams ..... £1 15s. 0d. nominal; Coir bills ..... £0 15s. 0d. nominal; Seeds ..... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre — Cotton ..... Coffee ..... No ship.

Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 10s. 0d.
Venice ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £2 15s. 0d. nom.
Liverpool ..... £2 10s.
Havre Cotton ..... £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal — Wheat ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.; Seeds ..... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.; Cotton ..... £2 7s. 6d.
China — Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta — Salt ..... Rs. 3½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

Strong inquiries for Alliance and Manockjee Petit Spinning shares at increased rates. Colaba and Bank of Bombay shares steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
150,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	92
72,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,430
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	752½ xd
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	265 xd
5,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	275
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 ml.
40,000	200	all	25pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
20,000	250	125	12 p.ct.	National Bank of India	124
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

,,	£20	21 2/3	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
,,	£20	10 9/16	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	196
,,	£20	13 1/2	do.	Ditto ,,	124
,,	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
,,	£18	19 4/9	d.	Do New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,475
5,000	150	all	Nil.	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ld.	84
750	2,000	2,000	30p.c.	Mazagon Land	800
6,000	1, 0	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	405

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	12p.c	Alexandra Spinning	1,480
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,660 xd
800	2,000	all	0p*	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,800
800	1,000	all	0p*	Bombay United	1,245
1,400	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	225
1,500	2,000	all	...	Dharamsey Spinning	1,640
190	2,000	all	200p.c	Great Eastern	2,275
750	1,000	all		Jeevraj Ballo Mills	1,170
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c	Manockji Petit's	1,370
900	1,000	a	40 p.c	Morarjee Spinning	1,285
800	2,500	all	150p.c	Oriental	3,400
600	2,500	2,000	210p.c	Royal	2,250
800	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,330

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,850
300	3,000	1,100	150p.c.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	815
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	950	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	915
150	12,500	11,000	100p.c.	Apollo Press Co.	6,500
200	2,000	all	200p.c.	Bombay Press Co.	1,175
200	500	all	50 p.c.	Do New	275
150	1,000	1,000	100 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	700
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,200
800	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	4,500
380	9,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co.	2,700
140	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co.	5,600
200	2,000	1,800	75 p.c.	Framjii Cowasji Press Co.	760
300	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co.	710
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,100
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	800
100	400	256	42½ p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	650 ml
120	2,500	all	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,900
200	1,000	all	...	Samson's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.	520
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,075
125	1,500	1,200	Rs. 50	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	8 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	880
450	...	...	...	Volkart United Press Co.	935

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	100p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
1,000	50	12	15p.c.	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	130
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
1,000	50	all	12 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	45 ps.	Preacher & Co	425
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Wiegas Patent Slip Co	55

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	25	19½	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	76½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the position of the market, and prices show no change at all. The business done from first hands is quite of a limited character, owing only to a less disposition on the part of the dealers to operate. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

1,250 pieces Grey Shirtings (c) 40 in. 39 yds. 6½ lbs. Rs. 4 6 9
500 ,, ,, (c) 40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lbs. ,, 5 10 0
750 ,, ,, 40 in. 39 yds. 7 lbs. ,, 4 12 0
700 ,, W. Jaconets 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 0 0
700 ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 2 0
700 ,, ,, 40 in. 20 yds. ,, 2 4 0
600 ,, Ground Prints 33 in. 26 yds. ,, 4 12 0

COTTON.

The public telegram of the 9th instant reports the Liverpool market as opening steady, with sales of 12,000 bales. The receipts on the day at U. S. Ports are given at 3,000 bales, and those at Liverpool at 8,000. The market here closed firm, with an advance of Re. 1 per candy. There is however, very little doing on European account, as the holders are not disposed to sell at our quotations. The following are our closing quotations :—

Oomrawuttee ..... at Rs. 195 to 197
Akote ..... at ,, 201 to 203
Broach, M. G ..... at ,, 200 to 219
Hingunghaut ..... at ,, 215 to 217
Dhollerah and Bhowanugur ..... at ,, 193 to 197
Sawgimeer ..... at ,, 202 to 204
Comptee and Vingorla ..... at ,, 185 to 186

The following purchases have taken place yesterday :—
25 candies Oomrawutte ..... at Rs. 197
6 ,, Verawul ..... at ,, 175

YARNS.

1,800 lbs. Turkey Red No. 20 to 40's ..... at 28 as. per lb

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Atalanta (s)	Mathews	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Barque Ville de Temple, Plisson, to Pondicherry.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Colombo via Cochin.

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta, s, 5 cases tobacco, Vussonjee Kesso rjee.
Bellona, s, 4 cases boots, Joseph Soares; 2 cases saddlery, Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondy.

FROM LONDON.

West Australian, 1 cask brandy, Aldridge Salmon & Co.
Caradoc, s, 3 cases oilmanstore, and 3 cases champagne, H A H Wadia; 2 cases percussion caps, Ebramjee Abdoolhoosain; 8 bales papers, "Bombay Gazette" office.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flora, s, 121 bags linseed, Muthooradas Nathoo; 250 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 20 bales cotton Vulubdas Manchund; 93 bales cotton, Lukhumsey Rawjee; 180 bales cotton, Somchund Meetha; 29 bales cotton, Thakersey Khetasy.
Sir Charles Napier, 2,300 bundles coir yarn, Meghjee Mooljee.
Khedive, s, 30 bales wool, Mansook Coober; 16 bales cotton, Abdoola Mooseney; 1 bale cotton, Narandas Pursotumdas & Co; 41 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 6 bales cotton, Veerchand Curumchund; 175 bales cotton, Muthooradas Lawjee; 80 bales wool, Nursey Khatow; 25 bales wool, Jumnadas Cursondas.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive, s, 500 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 12 bales hides, Abdoolrymon Ahmed.

FOR SUEZ.

Khedive, s, 3 bundles silk, Behrend Brothers; 4 bundles silk, David Sassoon & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER. 9.

Kor, Colonel, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Guzarat.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, September 6.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

With reference to Government Notifications No 15060, dated 10th July 1873, and No 18349, dated 22nd Aug 1873, Surgeon L F Dickson, M D, received medical charge of the Malwa Bheel Corps and the Bhopawur Political Agency on the forenoon of the 9th July 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt T C Manderson, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to the Special Branch in Notification No 70 of the 9th instant, by Inspector General of Military Works, is posted to the 9th Circle, Military Works. Capt Manderson will assume charge of the 2nd Peshawur Division, now about to be constituted, from the date of its formation.

Mr T Lobb, C E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Rawalpindee (Special Works) Division, has passed in the Departmental Standard of Hindustani contemplated by the Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, para 22.

Capt G E Sandford, R E, Ex Engr, is transferred from the 1st to the 2nd Circle, Military Works.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

Capt A Sullan, S C, Offg Deputy Supt. 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave from 25th instant to 10th Nov 1873.

SCINDIA (STATE) RAILWAY SURVEY.

The privilege leave granted to Ex Ensign Mr J M Span, in this Office Notifications No 5 and No 7, dated respectively the 28th June and 18th August 1873, is further extended to the 15th instant.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr C Fraser, Supervisor, 2nd grade, is allowed privilege leave for three months, with effect from 15th August 1873.

INDUS VALLEY (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr D G Ottley, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is granted two months' privilege and fifteen days' departmental leave, of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 14th instant.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st September 1873.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to sanction the retirements, and to make the following appointments :—

Royal (Bengal) Artillery—Subject to approval by H M, Lt-Col Charles Smith Lemarchand is permitted to retire from the Service, on the pension to which he may be entitled by length of service. Dated 1st Sept 1873.

60th Regiment—Subject to approval by H M, Lt George Crofton Wilmer is permitted to retire from the Service, receiving the sum which may be awarded him by the Army Purchase Commissioners as the value of his commission. Dated 28th August 1873.

1st Batn 21st Regt—Lt James Miller Gordon to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Salmond, promoted, with effect from the 9th July 1873, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C. Dated 30th August 1873.

45th Regiment—Lt Francis Mellowes Maycock, from the 56th Regt, to be Lt, vice Lisbenrood, who exchanges. Dated 15th Aug 1873.

54th Regiment—Lt Hugh Mumbee Brice, from the 100th Regt, to be Lt, vice Jervis, who exchanges. Dated 23th Aug 1873.

56th Regiment—Lt George Eccleberts Liebenrood, from the 45th Regt, to be Lt, vice Maycock, who exchanges. Dated 18th August 1873.

67th regiment—Lt Halkett Francis Jackson to be Adjt, vice Jarvis, resigned. Dated 16th August 1873.

96th Regiment—Lt Grmy Thomas Hector Smith, from the 72nd Regt, to be Grmr, vice Walsh, who exchanges, subject to approval by H M. Dated 1st Sept 1873.

106th Regiment—Lt (local Capt) Edmund Rogers Coker to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Glover, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C. Dated 22nd Aug 1873.

106th Regiment—Lt Charles Edward Parker Jervis, from the 54th Regt, to be Lt, vice Brice, who exchanges. Dated 25th Aug 1873.

10th Bengal Cavalry—Surg-Major H M Greenhow to officiate in medical charge, during the absence of Surg-Major Currie, on furlough. Dated 30th Aug 1873.

Nynee Tal Depot—Major T S Bigge, 1st Bat 5th Regt, to be Commandant, vice Gillespie. Dated 23rd Aug 1873.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery—Lt W B Hemans to be Capt, from the 1st July 1873.

60th Regiment—Capt T Murphy to rank as Capt, from the 8th Jan 1868.

72nd Regiment—Capt J M Tingcombe to rank as as Capt, from the 7th Dec 1867.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oudh Division Order, dated the 12th Aug 1873, directing Surg W W Galloway, M D, to proceed to Moradabad, and relieve Surg-Maj G R Powerton, M D, of the medical charge of the 45th N I. Dated the 13th Aug 1873, appointing Surg E J Airton, 21st Hussars, to the medical charge of the Divisional and Brig Staff and military prisons, vice Surg-Major H Scott, M B, transferred to the 1st Bat 17th Foot.

Dated the 13th August 1873, directing Surg Major H Scott, M B, to assume medical charge of the 1st Bat 17th Foot, relieving Surg L Corban, M D, who will revert to the 21st Hussars for duty.

Presidency District Order, dated the 9th Aug 1873, directing Surg E Bovill, M B, who has reported his arrival from England, to do duty in the Presidency General Hospital

Shahjehanpore Station Order, dated the 19th June 1873, appointing Capt F de L Morison, 2nd Bat 1st Foot, to act as station Staff Officer, with effect from the 13th June 1873, vice Lt C H Stamford, 2nd Bat 1st Foot, resigned, there being no other officer available.

10th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated 10th July 1873, directing Capt J E Wilson, General List, Infy, attached, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, with effect from the 3rd July 1873.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lt C J Freeth, (C Bat 19th Brig) from the 2nd to the 10th Aug on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

10th Foot, (2nd Bat)—Lt G Sharpe, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

37th Foot—Lt J H Layard, to bombay, for one month from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

57th Foot—Maj C Fitzherald, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Col J A Angus, (doing duty Fort W liam,) to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

General List, Cavalry—Capt F W Macmullen, (Station Staff, Nowshera), to port of embarkation, for one month from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1160 Sir Charles Napier, Dodgson—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

378 Ville de Bruxelles, Santan—Edward Baudry & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA MADRAS.

1138 Glenroy, Bewes—M. H. Sedick.

NOT FIXED.

1436 British Sceptre, Tulloch—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1349 Hydrabad, Holmwood—The Captain.
797 Magdala, Black—W. Nicol & Co.
1397 Parkfield, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
165 Rishto Babot—Nanabhoy & Sorabjee.
1270 Sir Walter Scott, Smith—The Captain.
1426 Shahpore, Libon—W. Nicol & Co.
425 Tamar, Mitchell—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
822 Tramere, Ellis—Owen & Co'll.
1501 Turkish Empire, Whitmore—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

STEAMERS.

FOR OVERLAND MAIL.

2092 Khedive, Steward—P. & O. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

893 Flora, Zorich—A. C. Gumpert.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

467 Sir John Lawrence, Baldwin—J. A. Shepherd.

FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

685 Punjaub, Gavin—B. I. S. N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

7226 Bellona, Shaw—The Captain.
675 Burmah, Saunders—B. I. S. N. Co.
706 Koima, Profumo—Esea bin Khulifa.
475 Sir B. Frere, Hammond—H. E. H. Dada. (For Sale.)
1384 Tanjore, Johnson—P. & O. Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR BATAVIA.

427 Persian Packet, Sachael—H. Mirza Shuffee Miskey.

NOT FIXED.

132 Estrella de Dansao, Nacoda—H. Thawur & Co.
380 Fes Rabanee, Pierre—H. A. Esmail.
321 Futteh Salam, Nacoda—J. Noorbhoy.
125 Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee Khan & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
300 Hugh Rose, Campbell.
523 Kwangtong, Elton.
408 Sind (ordinary).

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept. 12	8-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 19	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 20	4-30 P.M.	No after packet.
China	,, 22	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 25	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	,, 26	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay during the second half of the current year.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M. Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M. Letters presented for registration after that hour will be received up to 3 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3 P.M. up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pice.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pice.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	8 8	8 0
	4	9 0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 5 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The Overland Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	5½ P.M.		7 P.M.
Friday	Sept. 12	Monday	Nov. 10
,,	,, 19	,,	,, 17
,,	,, 7 P.M.	,,	,, 24
Monday	Sept. 29	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Oct. 6	,,	,, 15
,,	,, 13	,,	,, 22
,,	,, 20	,,	,, 29
,,	,, 27	,,	,,
,,	Nov. 3	,,	,,

CHINA MAILS.

The China Mail Steamers, for the second half of the current year, will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	Sept. 22	Tuesday	Dec. 2
Tuesday	Oct. 7	,,	,, 16
,,	,, 21	,,	,, 30
,,	,, 4	,,	Jan. 13
,,	Nov. 18		

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Dates of departure from Bombay of the Australian Mail Steamers for the remaining months of the present year :—

Saturday	Sept. 20	Saturday	Nov. 15
,,	Oct. 18	,,	Dec. 13

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mails from Bombay to Mauritius and Reunion will be despatched as noted below :—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Oct. 6
Monday	Oct. 27	,,	Nov. 3
,,	Nov. 24	,,	Dec. 1
,,	Dec. 22	,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*10th Sept.	1873.	20th Oct.	1873.	28th Nov.	1873.
13th ,,	,,	*24th ,,	,,	*1st Dec.	,,
17th ,,	,,	27th ,,	,,	5th ,,	,,
22nd ,,	,,	31st ,,	,,	18th ,,	,,
*26th ,,	,,	3rd Nov.	,,	12th ,,	,,
29th ,,	,,	*7th ,,	,,	*15th ,,	,,
3rd ,,	,,	14th ,,	,,	19th ,,	,,
6th Oct.	,,	17th ,,	,,	22nd ,,	,,
*10th ,,	,,	*21st ,,	,,	26th ,,	,,
13th ,,	,,	24th ,,	,,	29th ,,	,,
17th ,,	,,				

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Mails will be despatched as under :—

Friday	Sept. 26	Monday	Nov. 24
Monday	Oct. 27		

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 11th June and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Waseim, Karanja, Eguttpoora, Nasick, Mommar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only. For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	11-30 A.M.	12 NOON.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Scinde Canzas, viz., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency at 11-30 A.M.; and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Friday evening at 5 o'clock, and closes at 3-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 4-30 P.M. at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding 1 ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1; via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

Subscription for One Year (*Post Free*)	Rs.	42	0	0
Half Year	*ditto*	,, 24	0	0
Three Months	*ditto*	,, 14	0	0
One Month	*ditto*	,, 5	0	0
One Week	*ditto*	,, 1	8	0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays, the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTICING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

ANTHONY—September 5th, at Bombay, Benjamin Anthony, Telegraph Master, Government Telegraph Department, and only surviving son of the late Mr. Benjamin Anthony, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Nizam's Service, aged 33 years.

KING—September 9th, at Kalbadevie, Ann Thomasina, widow of the late Mr John King, of the Secretariat, aged 49 years, deeply regretted. The funeral will take place at 3-30 P.M. this day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRIND—September 1st, at Mussoorie, the wife of Alfred W. Brind, Esq., Executive Engineer, Ganges Canal, Meerut, of a son.

FERGUSON—September 3rd, at Simla, the wife of J. Ferguson, M. D., Civil Surgeon, Goorgaon, of a son.

TRAVERS—September 2nd, at Fort William, Plassey Gate, Calcutta, the wife of Major J O Travers, 17th Regiment, A-D-C., of a son.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0
Per Copy	,,	0	4

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1873.

A TELEGRAM from Simla gives us the following as the chief points in the arrangement that has been come to with the Cabul Envoy. The Ameer, we are told, accepts the decision regarding the Seistan question unconditionally, and the Russian assurances concerning the northern boundaries of Afghanistan have been fully explained. The Ameer has been assured of the intention of the Government of India to continue towards Afghanistan the policy of Lord Lawrence and Earl Mayo of strengthening and assisting it and guarding its independence. A present has been made to the Ameer of ten lakhs of rupees, over and above the annual subsidy we presume, and 20,000 rifles. Verily the Ameer has good reason to be grateful to the British Government

51st [illegible] by the [illegible]

54th Foot [illegible] 1873; received 52 drafts [illegible] January 1873 had 939 on the rolls.

55th Foot was 916 strong on embarkation in 1863; up to 1st January last it had received 148 drafts from home and sent home 497 men, and its muster roll stood at that date at 839.

56th Foot came out in 1871, 896 strong, and in the beginning of this year had a muster roll of 934. It has sent home 17 men and received 41 drafts.

58th Foot came out in 1864, 811 strong. Since then it has received 693 drafts and sent home 484 men, and on 1st January last had 967 on the rolls. The heaviest invaliding year was 1869, when it sent home 131 men.

59th Foot was 867 strong when it left England in 1869, and now numbers 885. 195 drafts have been received and 114 men sent home.

60th Foot, 2nd Battalion, left England 813 strong, and had on 1st January last a muster roll of 1,031. Drafts received 289, men sent home 188.

62nd Foot was sent out with 846 men, and was in the beginning of this year 863 strong. It had received 229 drafts, and sent home 111 men.

63rd Foot came out in 1870, 924 strong, and in the beginning of this year 919, 34 drafts had been received and 36 men sent home.

65th Foot left England in 1871 with 919 men, and on 1st January last had 947. It had received 58 drafts and sent home 6 men in 1872.

66th Foot came out in 1870 with 907 men, and in the beginning of this year had 952. Drafts received 124, men invalided 38.

67th Foot came out last year 833 strong.

68th Foot came out last year 877 strong, and by 1st January had increased its numbers by 3.

70th Foot left England in 1871, 896 strong, and in the beginning of the year had increased to 906. It received 33 drafts in 1872.

72nd Foot came out in 1871 with 907 men, and had on 1st January of this year 920. 57 drafts had been received and 26 men sent home.

76th Foot left England in 1863, with an effective strength of 860 men; up to 1st January last it had sent home 629 men, 109 of them in 1869, and received 521 drafts, and at that date had 877 men on the rolls.

83rd Foot came out in 1870, 915 strong, and on the beginning of this year had a muster of 863. It had sent home 62 men and received 5 drafts.

[illegible]th Foot left England in 1868, 790 strong, and [illegible]st January last numbered 912. It had [illegible]eived 259 drafts and sent home 159 men.

[illegible]9th Foot came out in 1870 with 912 men, and had in the beginning of this year 989. It had received 36 drafts and sent 40 men home.

92nd Foot was 862 strong when it left England in 1868 and on 1st January last had 916 men on the rolls. It had received 361 drafts and sent home 208 men.

96th Foot left England only 587 strong in 1865 and has increased to 805. It has sent home 365 men and received 472 recruits.

105th Foot came out 636 strong in 1862 and on 1st January last had one man less than that number. It has received 755 drafts and sent home 511 men, 124 of them in 1869.

106th Foot had by 1st January last increased its numbers to 904 from 484 when it embarked in 1862. It has received 723 drafts, and sent home 585 men. 1867 and 1868 were heavy invaliding years, 132 men having been sent home in the former and 102 in the latter.

107th Foot came out in 1862, 443 strong, and had increased to 843 up to 1st January last. It had received 582 men and sent home 506, 122 of them in 1867 and 123 in 1869.

108th Foot had only an effective strength of 225 men when it left England in 1862, and on 1st January last had 903 men on the rolls. It had sent 389 men home and received 918 recruits.

109th Foot came out in 1862, with 793 men, and in the beginning of this year had 887. It had sent home 491 men and received 640 recruits.

The 21st Hussars, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, and 109th Foot were formed in India in 1861, from the European troops in the service of the East India Company.

BOMBAY.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court commences to-day.

A City Magistrate at Surat. The *Surya Prakash* gives out that a City Magistrate is shortly to be appointed at Surat.

Rainfall at Toolsee.—The total rainfall at Toolsee up to Saturday last was 84 inches 7 cents at the hill, and 95 inches 89 cents in the valley.

Surat High School.—Dr. Bubler, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, is at present engaged in the examination of the Surat High School.

Fire at Rajcote.—A fire broke out at Rajcote last week in a quantity of haystacks, by which property to the extent of about Rs. 2,000 was destroyed.

Torture.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Assia Songa, a cartman, was charged with cruelly torturing his bullocks, and was fined four rupees.

Fire.—On Monday night a fire broke out at a stall in the Null Bazaar, but was speedily put out. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a careless use of matches.

Theft.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday sentenced a man named Nurson Hurry to two months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a hide, belonging to one Dewjee Doolajee.

Death of a Parsee at Singapoor.—A telegram was received in Bombay on Monday, announcing the death of Mr. Cursetjee Pestonjee Lalla, a well-known Parsee merchant at Singapoor, on the 7th inst.

The New Municipal Draft Act.—Mr. Kallabhai Lalloobhai, a pleader of the High Court, has forwarded a petition to Government, in which he raises several objections against the new Draft Municipal Act.

The Hon. Mr. Gibbs.—It is stated that on the return of the Hon. Mr. Tucker, the Hon. Mr. Gibbs will not go to England for some time, but will revert to his appointment as a Judge of the High Court.

The Ahmedabad Conspiracy Case.—The Senior Magistrate on Monday committed Prema Dewcurn to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of fabricating false evidence.

Opium Smuggling.—Jetha Curson, a Chinaman, and three others, were yesterday committed to take their trial before the Court of Petty Sessions on a charge of having in their possession a greater quantity of opium than one quarter of a Surat seer.

The Surat Assault Case.—On the application of Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, Mr. Goolabdas, a vakeel of the District Court of Surat, who was arrested a short time ago on a charge of assaulting another vakeel of that place, has been admitted to bail by the Judge of Surat.

Fatal Accident.—Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on view of the body of one Dadabhoy Shapoorjee. The jury found that the deceased's death was caused by fracture of the leg, the result of his having been accidentally run over by a shigram.

The Vehar Lake.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 7th September, was 59 feet 5 tenths, the total rainfall up to the same period having been 74 inches 52 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 59 feet 4 tenths, the rainfall being 58 inches 97 cents.

Knocked Down by a Carriage.—A Hindoo named Bullioo Lota, aged about sixty years, was accidentally knocked down by a carriage on Monday, driven by one Heerachund Ruttonchund at the Byculla Railway Overbridge. The man was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Criminal Misappropriation.—A Goanese cook named Chinia Bastian was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday with fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, twelve annas, belonging to Mr. Sfirton. The man pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, yesterday, a Hindoo named Manockchund Nuthoo, was charged with trespassing in the [illegible]elling-house of one Purmenund Vussonjee. Prisoner [illegible]

[illegible]day are either a burden on the [illegible]enting in the most obvious [illegible]tion. With all deference [illegible]ccellency's petition- [illegible] towns of noted ability refuse [illegible]rily towards objects which are for their [illegible]milar refusal on the part of Government to [illegible]aid them from imperial sources would be a sufficient [illegible]punishment for the refusal. The present Code of Criminal Procedure, the Penal Code and the Police Act, make sufficient provision for the prevention and removal of nuisances. As to the other objection, that under the present system towns otherwise able are wanting in the most obvious improvements of modern civilization, your Excellency's petitioners would submit that the object of Government is, as your Excellency's petitioners are persuaded, to make municipalities popular and to create and foster the principles of self-government, so that the people may willingly come forward and apply for municipalities. Your Excellency's petitioners, however, submit that if municipalities are forced upon the people they will be looked upon with suspicion and prejudice, and lose the value of popular institutions.

E. Your Excellency's petitioners beg to add that municipal taxes, being strictly local, non-payment of them cannot be any individual wrong, because those who escape the tax forego the benefit likewise.

F. Your Excellency's petitioners fail to perceive how it can be a political mistake to leave people free to decide whether they shall have a municipality or not. They, on the contrary, are inclined to think that it is rather the opposite course which should be so designated; for the experience of the last 23 years has not been such as to induce people to ask for municipalities. The official management and vexatious interference which it produces converts the blessing into a curse. The remedy for the existing evils should be ascertained and applied, instead of empowering Government to plant municipalities *ad libitum* whether people wish for them or not.

G. Your Excellency's petitioners beg to submit that there ought to be some minimum limit as to the population below which the Act should not apply. They think that it should be fixed at 4,000. The grouping system proposed in the Act is not likely to prove beneficial. In exceptional cases in which it may be found that there is a fair or similar concourse at a small village or near it, and where it is necessary to make sanitary arrangements for a temporary purpose, some other arrangements might be made to secure public convenience and health. Some fairs happen annually, others periodically once in 12 or 18 years.

4. *Section* 6.—That your Excellency's petitioners beg to state that there is no necessity for making the invidious distinction between city and town municipalities, for municipal matters are in themselves so simple of management that people of towns can easily administer them in the same manner as city people do.

5. *Section* 7—Your Excellency's petitioners observe with regret that the minimum proportion of non-official to *ex-officio* Commissioners has been reduced in city municipalities from treble the number of the latter to only double. No reason has been assigned for the change. Even under the present condition it is not difficult for the *ex-officio* members to carry any point against the wishes of the non-official members, owing to causes which need not be mentioned here. They further venture to assert that no well-considered proposal proceeding from the official members will be found to have been hitherto opposed by the obstinacy or ignorance of the non-official element. On these and on many other grounds, which are well understood by those who are conversant with the mofussil, it is not necessary to increase the proportion of *ex-officio* members.

A. Your Excellency's petitioners further beg to suggest that the presence of the Assistant Collector, the Mamlutdar, as well as the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent and Inspectors of Police, is not likely to improve the municipal administration or to make it satisfactory to the people. They request that their names may be omitted.

B. Your Excellency's petitioners further beg to suggest that it would place the management of municipalities on a popular footing, if the office of the President be made elective by the municipal body. They have no doubt that practically the choice of the municipal body will generally fall on the Collector of the district. The existing law never fixed who was to be the President. It would add greatly to the dignity of his official position to be elected by the votes of his colleagues and secure a more wholesome exercise of his official influence.

C. While your Excellency's petitioners accept with gratitude the principle of election mentioned in this section, they at the same time solicit that time has arrived when that principle ought to be extended to all municipalities to the extent of electing one-half the number of non-official members. The election should take place from the passing of the Act and be not dependent on the orders of Government.

D. The specification of the grounds on which a Commissioner shall be liable to be removed will add much to the independence of his office, but it would, in your Excellency's petitioners' opinion, tend further to fortify his position if, instead of making any offence under the Penal Code a ground for removal, it were provided that he should not be removed unless sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and the sentence not cancelled by a superior court.

E. Your Excellency's petitioners beg respectfully to point out, that not only this section but the whole draft Act is s ent on a very important subject, the omission of which has appeared to almost all intelligent observers as a notable defect in Act XXVI of 1850. There is no limit in that Act as to the duration of a Commissioner's office. Incompetent persons once admitted are even now got rid of after a lapse of years, and then only if they allow their incapacity to be brought to the notice of the president. The draft Act by specifying the grounds of removal makes all appointments practically tenable for life. There is therefore no provision for removing incompetent persons or introduction of efficient ones. On account of the progressive character of the age and increasing education some provision on this subject is much required. Independently of this ground your Excellency's petitioners think that it will make municipal institutions really popular if the appointment of all non-official Commissioners were declared tenable for two years only. The benefit of experience and ability will be secured if all members are considered re-eligible for election or selection as the case may be on the expiration of the fixed period.

6. *Section* 8, *Clause* 3.—Your Excellency's petitioners, while recognizing the utility of charging the President with the general superintendence of municipal matters, beg most respectfully to express their disapproval of the powers of veto and dismissal of municipal servants accorded to him by the section noted in the margin. No explanation has been vouchsafed for the introduction of this clause, and your Excellency's petitioners are persuaded that the experience of hardly any municipality now existing will warrant the investing the President with powers so arbitrary, which are calculated to impede all originality and independence on the part of the non-official members. Your Excellency's petitioners earnestly express the hope that the Council will find it expedient to expunge this clause.

7. *Section* 11.—Your Excellency's petitioners, while approving of the powers of the President to convene special general meetings, consider that the same power be accorded to one-eighth instead of one-third of the Commissioners acting in concert, and that the President should be bound to convene a general meeting on their requisition for the purpose specified by them. Your Excellency's petitioners are induced to make this recommendation by the consideration that one-third of the whole body is too large a number to be secured by an intelligent Commissioner having an important proposition to make, and the growing intelligence of the mofussil city population is some security that they will not on frivolous occasions put their colleagues to the trouble of attending at the municipal office.

8. *Section* 12.—That your Excellency's petitioners accept the general expediency of the provisions of this section, but beg to observe, that while it empowers the President to circulate written propositions of his own it does not make it obligatory on him to circulate those of other Commissioners. No harm can result from circulating the latter, and it is manifestly anomalous that a Commissioner should have the power of introducing any proposition of his own at a general meeting, but should have none of having his proposition *circulated*. It would meet the wish of your Excellency's petitioners if the section were put down thus, or to the like effects—

"In cases in which it may appear necessary to the President to convene a special general meeting he may circulate written propositions of his own for the observation of the Commissioners. He shall circulate under the like circumstances any written proposition of any Commissioner or the municipal executive."

9. *Section* 16.—That your Excellency's petitioners consider, that so much only of this section is expedient as authorizes the Governor in Council to abolish existing municipalities. The rest is unnecessary.

10. *Section* 17.—With regard to this section, your Excellency's petitioners beg to observe that there is no objection to buildings being made over to a municipality, but delivery is often attended by the expense of repairing, &c., while no benefit is derived by the municipality by such transfer. It may happen that the executive Government may burden municipal bodies indefinitely by giving over to them buildings of schools, and white and police offices which have been and which should be kept up by the Public Works Department, unless the power of ridding themselves of the charge at any time be vested in the Commissioners.

A. Clause F. of this section refers to public streets, &c. Your Excellency's petitioners are not aware [illegible] is the same as public street in the [illegible], or whether a distinction is to be made between them. Your Excellency's petitioners beg to observe that there are public as well as private streets in most cities of Gujerat, and it is only public streets which should be made over to the municipality.

B. Your Excellency's petitioners beg to state that at present there is much confusion caused by the Collector having powers over city lands, which often come in conflict with municipal rules and put the people to much trouble. Your Excellency's petitioners therefore beg that all lands in a city may be made over to the municipality, that the annoyance at present arising from having two authorities in the same place not acting always in concert may be avoided.

11. *Section* 20.—Your Excellency's petitioners beg to observe with regard to this section, that in the event of any existing municipality not becoming a municipal district, the funds or property in its hands may be vested in the Governor in Council, but should in all cases be used for the benefit of the town to which it belonged.

12. *Section* 21.—Your Excellency's petitioners bring to your Excellency's notice that the house tax should be omitted from the list, since it is the most disliked of all taxes and is unequal in its incident on the mofussil people, whose landed property is usually not a fair index of their general ability to pay taxes.

A. It would be safe to have a limit to taxation for municipal purposes; and your Excellency's petitioners are humbly of opinion that one rupee per head of population of each municipal district ought to be the maximum amount to be collected.

B. With respect to Clause F., your Excellency's petitioners beg to submit that the protection afforded to trade would be more complete if the municipality were empowered to levy an octroi duty on articles brought for consumption only, with a proviso that every article imported will be *prima facie* taken to have been brought for consumption, but that the duty should be refunded on its re-exportation without any limit as to time. Your Excellency's petitioners urge that the period of fourteen days is too short to protect the interests of free trade. Without such liberal system of drawback, town duties, your Excellency's petitioners fear, would soon assume the form of transit duties.

C. The rule as to re-exportation requires that to entitle a trader to a refund of the duty paid by him on any article, the same article should be re exported. They beg leave to express a doubt whether a manufactured article will be considered, for the purposes of this section, identical with the raw material of which it is made. It is the practise of the Ahmedabad Municipality to levy a duty on yarn, silk, and copper sheets, and they are again exported in the shape of manufactured commodities. The duty thus levied on the raw material would enter into the costs of production of the manufactured article and materially lessen the profits of the manufacturer unless refunded. Your Excellency's petitioners submit therefore, that in justice to the industrial classes of towns, all raw material should be excluded from taxation altogether, or the duty levied on them should be refunded on the exportation of the article manufactured out of them.

D. Your Excellency's petitioners suggest that to prevent annoyance the *bona fide* luggage of travellers by rail, &c., should be exempted from search at the gates or other places where taxes are collected.

13. *Section* 22, *Clause* 3.—Your Excellency's petitioners beg to state that the time allowed in this clause ought to be extended to two months.

14. *Section* 25.—Your Excellency's petitioners beg to state that the protection of the people by the police and the public instruction are evidently imperial objects, which the State is bound to fulfil from general revenue. These objects therefore should be expunged from the list in this section. If the municipality find that the money given by Government for education within its limits is insufficient for its wants, it may in its option spend such sums upon schools, industrial schools, libraries, museums, as it may think proper, provided that such sum never exceeds one-tenth of its income.

15. *Chapter* 5.—The provisions contained in this chapter, from sections 28 to 76, relate to matters of detail and ought to beleft to each individual municipality which is authorized by section 14 to frame orders best adapted to its local circumstances and needs. The different towns and cities are so differently situated, that any attempt to give one set of rules to all would be productive of mishief and oppression. Your petitioners do not see any reason why a portion of detail rules or bye-laws should be inserted in the draft Act when a municipality has power to make its own rules.

16. *Section* 77.—Your petitioners beg to state that service of summons and notice should be in conformity with the Civil Procedure Act.

17. *Section* 78.—Your petitioners do not see any use of this section. They therefore pray that it should be struck off.

18. *Section* 79.—Your petitioners beg to remark, with regard to this section, that the powers sought to be vested thereby in servants of municipalities are quite inexpedient, nor have they been found necessary in any place. These powers exceed even those which belong to Civil Courts.

19. *Section* 81.—Your petitioners beg to state that leave to prosecute given in this section should be accorded with discretion, and they believe that it may be provided that no complaint shall be entertained unless the chief managing authority shall have enquired into the offence and decided that it is a case in which prosecution should be instituted. Your petitioners are induced to make this prayer by the fact that frivolous and unnecessary complaints are often made and the people dragged to the magistrate without sufficient cause.

20. *Section* 82.—As regards clauses 1 and 2 of this section, your petitioners beg to observe that the existing provisions of the criminal law on the subject of damages ought to be sufficient protection to the municipality. No special provisions are necessary in the absence of any case affording their justification.

21. *Section* 83.—Your petitioners beg to state that all municipal offences should be tried by one or more non-official Municipal Commissioners empowered to try such offence.

22. *Section* 84.—Your petitioners humbly beg to express that the protection extended to municipal officers exceeds that enjoyed in by civil courts. Municipal servants should never be excused want of forms, especially as they are already considered sufficiently insolent, and a grant of such power will make them more so.

23. *Section* 85.—Your petitioners beg to state with regard to this section, that whenever a notice is delivered at the municipal office receipt of the notice shall be acknowledged in writing forthwith.

A. Your petitioners beg to state that the special limitation provided for in this section is uncalled for, and will entail much injustice and hardship upon poor and ignorant people. The general statute of limitation makes provisions for all kinds of suits, and they do not see why municipalities should have a short limitation specially provided for them, when no public interest is likely to be served thereby.

24. *Section* 86.—Your petitioners do not understand why commission of petty nuisances should be so severely dealt with as to invest police with special powers likely to be abused to the annoyance and oppression of the public.

25. *Section* 90.—Your petitioners do not see any reason for insertion of this section in the draft bill. Government need not anticipate so much opposition from municipalities to their wishes or so much disregard of the needs of the public. The recovery of costs from the opposing Commissioners, who, *bona fide* may have expressed their opinion, is also unjust. Even absent and dissenting Commissioners are made liable. They are aware that there is a similar section in the old law, but submit that there is no reason for its renewal.

A. Your petitioners beg here to repeat that police charges ought not to be a burden on municipal income. They are properly a charge on imperial revenue, because it is a paramount duty of Government to protect lives and property of its subjects in return for general taxes. If the police charge be made a local one the imperial taxes to the same extent should be lessened.

26. *Section* 93.—With regard to this section, your petitioners beg to request that copies of the budget should be sent to the local press, and be kept open to inspection even before sanction.

27. Your petitioners beg respectfully to hope and request that legislation projects like this, which take Government two or three years to mature, and cost much time and labour to able officers of Government, ought not to be put forward and passed hurriedly, but that they may be translated into the vernaculars, and ample time given to consider them.

28. Your petitioners also observe that it is stated in the statement of objects and reasons that Act XXVI. of 1850 was found deficient, and therefore Acts II. and IX. of 1862 were passed; but those even proved a partial remedy, and that the working of the municipalities was frequently unsuccessful. Your petitioners beg to state that to remedy the supposed deficiency, the means aimed at by the draft Act consisted only in giving power to Government to force municipalities upon people, in increasing powers of the Presidents and Vice-Presidents, and in making stringent provisions in regard to conservancy; but your petitioners do not think that these are right remedies calculated to benefit the people. In municipal matters it is better to leave people free to work their own municipalities and to give them elective system, and to relieve as far as possible the Government officers from interfering in the improvements of a town. Lighting and watering streets and clearing a town and paying bungees and hujams and [illegible] of putifying a town are not such [illegible] things that [illegible] they cannot be done by the wisest among the people of a town or city. By giving these things to the people themselves Government avoid much of that blame which must attach to them when their officers interfere, and control municipalities. The safest course, therefore, is to give to the people the management of their own affairs. The Collectors and others who propose greater powers to themselves are evidently actuated by ambition of possessing power at the expense of the people. They cannot spend one pie from their treasury without sanction of Government, but they can spend hundreds and thousands from municipal funds. All human beings are desirous to get as much power as they can, but unchecked power has been always abused or productive of discontent. But your Excellency's petitioners hope that opinions of those who are not likely to share that power will be considered before according such power to Collectors. The people are already being impoverished by the burden of taxes, and it is not right to add more to them for municipal purposes. If the Presidents and Vice-Presidents are vested with the power mentioned in this draft Act, the Commissioners will be reduced to cyphers and insignificant beings, and when thus situated they shall cease to take any interest in matters which are no longer theirs.

The real defect of the present system, in your petitioners' opinion, consists in the defective powers not of the President but of the people. The Collector is generally sure of carrying any proposal, while the most considerate Commissioner is afraid of making a proposition, for it may perchance be unpalatable to the President, who is also District Magistrate. This very wholesome dread of the President on the Commissioners is one source of complaint. All selections and removals practically rest with the President, and thus is another source of complaint. The latter power is confirmed by the draft Act, and the President is armed with more legal powers of interference which are certain to lead to dissatisfaction, and which therefore ought to be withdrawn. The rest of the Act meets no existing defect, and merely touches matters of detail. Your Excellency's petitioners beg to say that what is required for mofussil municipalities is not an elaborate Act like the one under notice; but a short enactment specifying the grounds on which alone Municipal Commissioners shall be removable, the adoption of the principles of election partially, some limitation on the term of a Commissioner's office, and a general definition of the purposes for which municipal taxes shall be levied and spent.

Your Excellency's petitioners beg that the Council will confine themselves to these matters, only leaving the rest to be determined by bye-laws; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

(Signed) COWASJEE MUNCHERJEE,
Honorary Secretary, Ahmedabad Association.
Association Office, Ahmedabad, 4th September,

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Mr. Justice Marriott presides at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which opens to-day. With two cases of murder, two of attempted murder, and one or two others, the business will occupy the Court nearly a fortnight. There are twenty-four cases, in which twenty-six prisoners are implicated, committed for trial by the magistrates. Of the prisoners, seventeen are Hindus, four Mahomedans, two Parsees, two Europeans, and one Native Christian. There are two cases of murder, two of attempted murder, one of kidnapping and abduction, one of fabricating false evidence, (the Ahmedabad Conspiracy case,) one of enticing away a married woman, one of dishonest misappropriation, one of illegally accepting a gratification, one of being in possession of a forged Government promissory note, one of voluntarily causing a woman to miscarry, one of forgery, one of an attempt to commit rape, one of negligently suffering a prisoner to escape, two of being in possession of counterfeit coins, three of cheating, and five of theft. Six of the cases have been committed by Mr. Connon, ten by Mr. Cooper, seven by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and one by Captain Evezard.

CASES FOR TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

The following is a summary of the cases committed for trial at the fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commences to-day:—

1. Bhewa Gunput and two others, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
2. Balla Suthoo, committed by Mr. Cooper, for being in possession of counterfeit coins.
3. Raghoo Govind, committed by Mr. Cooper, for theft.
4. Rama Hurree, committed by Mr. Cooper, for negligently suffering a prisoner in the House of Correction to escape.
5. Seetal Baboo, committed by Mr. Connon, for theft.
6. Marootee Soobhanjee, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
7. Gool Mahomed Hajee Adum, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for theft.
8. William Branwood, committed by Captain Evezard, for attempting to commit rape.
9. Fukeerbhoy Govindjee, committed by Mr. Connon for cheating.
10. Ditto ditto ditto
11. Suddanund Junardhun, *alias* Ganputrao Junardhun, committed by Mr. Connon, for forgery, cheating, and dishonestly using forged documents.
12. Jankee, woman, committed by Mr. Cooper, for voluntarily causing a woman with child to miscarry.
13. Muthoora Mungle, committed by Mr. Cooper, for being in possession of counterfeit coins.
14. Dosa Lulkanee, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for having in his possession a forged Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000.
15. Rastomjee Merwanjee, committed by Mr. Cooper, for cheating.
16. Francis Soza Simon, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for murder.
17. William Francis Lewis, committed by Mr Cooper for accepting a gratification other than legal remuneration.
18 Baloo bin Baloo, committed by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee for attempting to commit murder.
19. Bijnatt Ramdeen, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for dishonest misappropriation.
20. Mahadoo Hurree, committed by Mr. Cooper, for attempting to commit murder.
21. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, committed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, for murder.
22. Bismillakhan Imamkhan and Imamkhan bin Wullukkhan, committed by Mr. Cooper, for enticing away a married woman.
23. Prema Dewcurn, committed by Mr. Connon, for fabricating false evidence.
24. Syed Mahamed Burgunzi, committed by Mr Connon for kidnapping and abduction.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short-causes were heard before Mr. Justice Green:—

GOVIND BALKRISHNA V. POONDLIC NARAYEN AND OTHERS.

Mr B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, for the plaintiff, applied for a week's postponement. Mr. Kasinath, instructed by Mr. Ardeser, for the defendant, consented, and his Lordship granted a postponement as applied for.

NAGINDAS DYABHOY V. ARAB IBRAHIM BIN RAJUB.

Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Budroodin for the defendant.

Mr. Budroodin applied for a fortnight's postponement on the ground that the defendant had proceeded to Umritsar in obedience to a summons from the magistrate. Rs. 5,500, the amount claimed and costs, had been deposited in Court; so that the plaintiff was perfectly secure and could in no way be prejudiced by a fortnight's postponement.

Mr Pigot opposed the application. Defendant was summoned to Umritsar to answer a charge of dishonestly receiving stolen property. He has had ample time, but too no step to defend the suit from the 29th to the 31st August last, the day on which he left for Umritsar.

His Lordship thought this was a proper case for a postponement; and it was accordingly postponed for a fortnight. Costs of the application to be costs in the causeuk

PREMJEE NUNDOO V. KHIMJEE JADHOWJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a postponement until the 30th inst., on the ground that the notice of adjournment sent to defendant at Kambollia had not been returned. The Court granted the application.

CURSONDAS GOVINDJEE V. ANTONIO JOAO NUNES.

Mr. B. M. Wagle, instructed by Mr. Mooljee Bhowanidas, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 229 in respect of a decree passed against defendant by the Small Causes Court at Bombay, which amount was payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 25. Defendant had, however, paid nothing; and he having no moveable property, this suit was brought to execute the decree against his immoveable property. He is possessed of a house at Parell and a field situated near the Mahim road. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 229 with interest. Mr. Wagle applied for costs on the ground of a decision of the Bengal High Court. His Lordship did not think this was a case for costs, which were therefore not allowed.

DYABHAI TRIBHOWUNDAS V. HUJRABAEE, WIDOW.

The parties appeared in person. The action was brought to recover Rs. 3,000, which the plaintiff advanced on a mortgage bond. Defendant and her brother admitted the execution of the bond. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000, interest, and costs.

JANUBAEE, WIDOW V HUJRABAEE, WIDOW

Mr Lynch, instructed by Messrs Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied for a week's postponement. The defendant, who appeared in person, consented, and the case was postponed accordingly.

RAMCHUNDER SUCCARAM SETT V. BLICHBINA SUCCARAM SETT.

Mr Budroodin, instructed by Messrs Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for plaintiff, who claimed Rs. 3,578 on an account adjusted on the 27th March 1872, and on certain promissory notes executed by the defendant. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,578, with interest and costs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

General Traffic Manager's Office,
Carnac Bunder, August, 1873.

To G. Manson, Esquire,
Officiating Secretary Bombay Port Trust.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit my report of bunder revenue, from railway siding and landing contract for the five days of June and for the month of July last, amounting to Rs. 46,391-2-5 against Rs. 59,436-13-2.

The following is an abstract of the revenue of all the bunders for those days:—

	Amount for July 1873	Amount for July 1872.	Amount of Increase.	Amount of Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Elphinstone Estate	30,342 11 2	41,120 9 4	... ...	9,777 14 2
Railway Siding	1,447 10 9	1,545 7 8	... ...	97 13 8
Tank Bunder	450 12 10	742 1 5	... ...	291 4 7
Mazagon Bunder	235 7 3	368 10 1	... ...	133 2 10
Chowpatty Bunder	8 12 0	4 6 11	1 5 1	... ...
Sewree Bunder	157 14 2	263 15 11	... ...	106 1 9
Mahim & Worlee Bunder	68 3 0	96 0 8	... ...	29 13 8
Town Custom House	11,154 11 3	13,429 0 2	... ...	2,274 4 11
Mody Bay Reclamation	1,768 9 5	2,041 1 1	... ...	1,272 7 8
Apollo Reclamation	102 5 11	136 4 9	... ...	33 14 10
Apollo Bunder	406 9 9	396 7 0	12 2 9	... ...
Boree Bunder	221 4 2	169 2 7	52 1 7	... ...
Colaba Bunder	29 3 6	103 9 7	... ...	74 6 1

It will be seen from the statement that import shows a general falling off except in a few articles, such as jagree, batty, bricks, tiles, chunam, and sand.

The exports also show similarly except grain and iron, which exhibit a slight increase.

In the rents there is a general decrease except in shed rent on grain by rail and ground rent on firewood, hay, straw, and timber.

The number of packages landed on Carnac Bunder during the month under report was 85,304, as compared with 140,418 of corresponding month of last year, which shows a decrease of 55,114 packages. The cause of decrease is self-evident.

The quantity discharged in the basin is 4,342 tons, in the stream 350, and by square rigged vessels 19,851 tons.

Subjoined statement shows the number of ships and steamers from Calcutta and Coast with the number of packages landed at Carnac Bunder during July 1873, compared with July 1872.

Description.	July 1873. No.	July 1873. Pkges.	July 1872 No.	July 1872 Pkges.	Decrease.
Steamers and Ships from Calcutta	8	78,491	7	1,20,209	41,708
Steamers from Coast	9	6,810	8	20,212	13,402
Total	17	85,301	15	1,40,418	55,114

Statement of ground occupied by the undermentioned goods during the month of July 1873 and July 1872.

Description.	July 1873. St.	July 1873. Feet.	July 1872. St.	July 1872. Feet.
Sand	14	250	20	...
Hay Bazaar	10	400	12	250
Hay Stacks	15	150	5	250
Coal and Coke	50	350	150	...
Timber	5	175	1	300
Firewood	122	420	75	413
Chunam	24	250	38	1650
Bricks and Tiles	14	100	2	...
Sundries	31	...	15	420
Timber Bazaar	17	...	14	200
Laddy Stones	4	25	4	241
Machinery and Sundries	52	370	59	310
Iron Depot	10	133	149	4.3

Statement showing the number of Warehouses, Sheds, and Compartments occupied and vacant during July 1873 and July 1872.

Description.	July 1873. Occupied.	July 1873. Vacant.	July 1872. Occupied.	July 1872. Vacant.
Warehouses	58	21	68	11
Hajee Hasson's sheds	3	1	2	2
Holkar's sheds	8	3	9	2
New shed compartments	7	19	10	16
Timber shed, 3 compartments	20	13	28	5
Chunam shed, 20 compartments	20	..	19	1
Charcoal shed, 16 compartments	14	2	15	1
Muccadums do. 16 comp'ts	1	...	1	...
Imperial Cotton Press	1	...	1	...
Shops	14	...	...	14

Tank Bunder Revenue Rs. 450-12-10, against Rs. 742-1-5—is attributable to less imports of timber and non-renewal of hard fees.

Mazagon Bunder Revenue Rs. 235-7-3 against Rs. 368-10-1. Decrease due to less imports of fish and export and import of passengers' baggage.

Chowpatty Bunder.—This bunder is closed during the monsoons, the revenue for the five days of June is Rs. 5-12 against Rs. 4-6-11.

Sewree Bunder Revenue, Rs. 157-14-2 against Rs. 263-15-11. Decrease Rs. 106-1-2, owing to less exports of ballast owing to the limited shipping in the port.

Mahim and Worlee Revenue Rs. 68-3 against Rs. 96-8 Decrease Rs. 29-13-8 on account of less import of fruit from Bassein, which I believe is brought by railway to Bombay.

Town Custom House Revenue Rs. 11,154-11-3 against Rs. 13,429-0-2. Decrease Rs. 2,274-4-11 is ascribed to less imports. The number of packages landed during the month was 58,121 as compared with 84,225 during the same month of last year. The state of the trade will be understood from the fact that on the 23rd not a single package was landed, and on the 24th only one. This has been unusual and has never been known to have occurred before.

Moody Bay Reclamation Revenue Rs. 1,768-9-9 against Rs. 3,041-1-1. Decrease Rs. 272-7-8 is owing to the firewood trade which was least year removed temporarily to Moody Bay, being retransferred to Carnac Bunder.

Apollo Reclamation Revenue Rs. 102-5-11 against Rs. 136-4-9. Decrease Rs. 33-14-10 from land leased out for cattle grazing purposes.

Apollo Bunder Revenue Rs. 408-9-9 against Rs. 396-7-0. Increase Rs. 12-2-9 on account of the transfer of the rent on Apollo Refreshment Rooms to this Department.

Boree Bunder Revenue Rs. 221-4-2 against Rs. 169-2-7. Increased Rs. 52-1-7.

Colaba Bunder Revenue Rs. 29-3-6 against Rs. 103-9-7 Decrease Rs. 74-6-1. This decrease is owing to the fishermen having gone over to the Colaba Company's Bunder owing to a restriction to their landing their fish on other than the slope since the reclamation was made over to the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company.

B. B. and C. I Railway Siding Revenue Rs. 334-7-0 against Rs. 405-14-0. Decrease Rs. 81-2-0 is from less goods received.

G. I. P. Railway Siding Revenue Rs. 573-5-0. Increase Rs. 274-9-0, due to more grain having been brought to the Estate.

Elphinstone Bunder Firewood Siding Revenue Rs. 215 against Rs. 596-4-8. Decrease Rs. 291-4-8, owing to the large quantity imported by sea last year not requiring any additional import

AFGHANISTAN.

CABUL, 11TH AUGUST.

NAIB MAHOMED ALUM KHAN, Governor of Turkestan, has written to the Ameer from Budukshan that the people of Shignan turned out Meer Jehandar Shah, ex-Meer of Budukshan, from their country ; that he (the Naib) has sent one cavalry regiment in pursuit of him to prevent him from retreating to Chitral ; that Meer Yoosoof Ali Khan, Governor of Shignan, has been informed that he should wait on the Naib as a feudatory of the Cabul Government, otherwise troops will be sent against him ; and that the Meer's brother, Shahzada Hassan, has come to Nafisal and other villages to raise disturbances ; but as some cavalry troops have been sent after him he will either be apprehended or driven across the OXUS. Nowroz Khan, Governor of Lalpoorah, went with his militia troops to Killa Shah-Sabeb on the Shinwaree border, but as this fort is very strong and not capable of being taken by these troops, and as it was feared that they will be repulsed, Shah Murd Khan, Governor of Jellalabad, acting as an arbitrator, took this fort from the Shinwarees and got it vacated by them on the condition that it depends on the option of the Ameer whether he will appoint his own men in this fort, return it to the Shinwarees, or make it over to the Mohmunds. Nowroz Khan and Shah Murd Khan have, therefore, gone to Cabul to settle this case, but on account of the illness of the Ameer no mention has yet been made to His Highness about it.

Futteh Khan, Governor of Candahar, drew a balance of four lacs of rupees against his predecessor, Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, besides the eight lacs of rupees which he struck against him before, and brought some of the elders of the Candahar territory to give evidence in this case, but these elders have now joined with the Sirdar and declare that they have been forced by Futteh Khan to apply seals to this list of misappropriation of twelve lacs of rupees, and that they will now prove that Futteh Khan himself has misappropriated several lacs of rupees. This case has not yet been brought to the notice of the Ameer.

THE HOUSEKEEPER ABROAD.

It is one of the conditions of life in India, that one must be surrounded by many servants. The number is certainly large, when compared with the establishment that one would consider ample at home for a similar style of living. It is, no doubt, the fact that a hewer of wood or drawer of water in England, *ceteris paribus*, is capable of doing as much *bona fide* work within a given time, as well as more than one of the same class out here. Whatever superiority of race there may actually be, the former workman has of course, that advantage ; but apart from this the capacity for hard work, the power of endurance under difficulties, the general *physique* and those moral qualities, whatever they may be, which go to make up what we denominate a *good will* are as noticiable in the one, as they are devoutly to be wished for in the other. However this may be, one thing is certain, that most people regard the cares of the Domestic Establishment which they are compelled to maintain, as one of the most trying afflictions incidental to life in India ; an unavoidable demand on the purse and patience ; a dearly bought, and in many other respects, a very qualified luxury ; in short, a necessary evil, which if not borne wisely, must be endured with many a heavy groan.

It is not an uncommon thing to meet with a new arrival whose temper is of the sweetest ; gentle, patient, and forbearing to a degree, ready to put up with any amount of annoyance and flowing over with sympathy for every "man and brother," transformed after a few year's residence into a cross-grained, peevish, cranky, and impossible-to-be-pleased master and mistress, finding fault, it may be not without reason, with everything and every body in the domestic department, and in a constant state of war, almost to the knife, with their servants. There are men and women in India, who enjoy good health in every other respect, but are for ever labouring under vexation of spirit, irritability, crankiness and other maladies brought on by bad servants, or the injudicious and erroneous treatment of good ones. They are never well served and the truth is, they are for the most part served badly on purpose and on principle ; they are suffering from servants. They have not only lost the equanimity of temper with which they were once blessed, but they have, so to speak, kicked away the last plank, that could help to bear them up on this sea of troubles on which they now find themselves tossed. The last resource of an afflicted spirit—that *consolatio afflictorum* —patience, is wanting under their new trials, and there is nothing for it on the one side, but to fret and fume and live in a state of utter discomfort, fast growing unbearable, and on the other idleness, neglect, insolence, double dealing and dirt with all the other minor accomplishments that culminate, but too often, in the rule of the stick.

There is, happily another side to the picture, where it is shown that our domestic are not wholly irreclaimable—an idea with which many well meaning people are apt to run away. On this side then the picture represents the man, who understands the country, the way of its people, and his own wants—the old dog for whom no road is too hard. All his servants you will be told, have been in his service for years. They are supposed to worship him through love, or fear, or both ; his work is almost invariably well done ; his comforts are carefully attended to ; his life is peace, so far as domestic arrangements go, and his mind is at rest.

He may, it is true, be an extremely economical person, even stingy, compared with the other, yet he is in the habit of winking at little irregularities connected with pecuniary transactions, in which he himself is the sufferer ; he is not more humane or condescending, yet he gives his orders and usually addresses his servants and, for that matter, all natives of low degree with an affability and condescension, real or assumed, which works wonders. He assures you, that this sort of thing sets like a charm. He is not above showing his syce or bearer, what to do and how to set about doing it ; and finally he speaks to them in their own vernacular.

These, it must be admitted, are features in his relationship with the native which are hardly admired, and would be but ill brooked, by the sufferer of whom we have been speaking ; and which, unfortunately for his own comfort and happiness he takes but little pains to imitate.

Most of the remarks we have been making may probably, by using the proper pronoun, be made to apply to the gentler portion of the community who, perhaps, are more commonly thrown into contact with servants. It is not our purpose, nor is it necessary to dilate upon the qualities and characteristics, good, bad, or indifferent, of those whom we have to employ, every body has formed an opinion for himself on the matter, and it would be a thankless and unprofitable task to endeavour, in this place, to affect that opinion. There can be but one opinion, however, about that sort of treatment in dealing with them, which is ordinarily most successful. It is worth while to consider whether, if only for one's own comfort's sake, they should not be raised to the comfortable and decent footing occupied by the serving-men and women at home. Sinking the matter of caste and colour, there seems to be no reason why a kind word, and a mild tone should not travel as long a way here as there, or why the stick should be appealed to here, as if it were a panacea for all servital shortcomings, while there it would not be resorted to under any circumstances.

Whatever other object may be attained by it, one's work is certainly not better done ; nor does the recipient of domestic flagellation very often take the rough lesson in that proper spirit, which indicates a wholesome desire to profit by it, much less with any becoming feeling of gratitude. But while with many, it is all the *fortiter in re* system, others lean so much to the *suaviter in modo*, that their treatment of servants is mistaken for, or actually degenerates into familiarity. One of the worst features of the *suaviter in modo* demands a word, before we dismiss this subject. When the economy of the household and all domestic happiness depend so much on the sort of people one employs, it is strange with what facility worthless and sometimes even dishonest servants obtain letters of recommendation. After repeated warnings and no sign of amendment the master, tired of rebuking and fining and forgiving, very properly has recourse to dismissal, but then, even in cases of dishonesty, the force of repeated entreaty succeeds in winning a recommendation and the cheat or good-for-nothing is passed on to the next victim.

A great deal of domestic discomfort might be avoided if we would but employ that happy combination of mildness and firmness which appear to such advantage in well-regulated households at home.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

THE REV. MR. M'DOWALL, a Scotch Presbyterian said lately at a temperance meeting at Edinburgh, that in a recent journey of 5,000 miles in the United States he saw only two persons drunk, and one of them looked very much like a Scotchman.

DR. Fayrer's work on the Thanatophidia of India has already shown that Bengal has made great strides in art. The pictures of Zeuxis we all are apt to consider fables, but the optical illusion created by the illustrations in this book are very striking. Bengal, however, is cultivating more arts than one. A meeting took place at Calcutta last week, at which a native vocalist enchanted the audience by his singing. A few years back, according to the Chairman, Mr. Woodrow, a learned and intelligent native told him he would rather see his son dead than allow him to learn music, and not one of our readers, we fancy, ever heard a native of the superior class whistle.—*Pioneer.*

STUDY v. SPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—I am one of a class which has reason greatly to regret the system which prevails in nearly every public school in England of allowing, I may say, athletic sports and amusements to take precedence in point of importance of studies.

I must raise my voice, weak in influence though it be, against a practice which bears so unequally upon the various classes of society.

Every parent, be he millionaire or professional man with little in the shape of income beyond what he makes off his own bat, must, in self-defence, place his sons at the same style of school to insure him a fair chance of success in life, and while the millionaire boasts of and has a pride in the fact of his son being in the first eleven or captain of the football team at Harrow, Eton, and he will probably hold the same position as a Commoner at Oxford, the professional pauper sees his hard-earned money wasted in pursuits which are tending to alienate his son from all idea of hard work, and which will only lead him into expensive tastes foreign to the purpose for which he is sent to school, and to procure the advantages of which his parents have probably denied themselves the necessaries of life.

The love of cricket and football in moderation is far from being detrimental to the pursuit of studies, but no one with experience will deny that its being carried on to the extent it now is at public schools is the ruin of boys whose future career is dependent on their education.

For years I have tried by affectionate entreaty and a parent's authority to instil into my boys that their future success depended on their studies, not on their performances in the cricket-field and dives-court, but am constantly met with the reply, "We are forced to join the sports," which is confirmed by the fact that their school bills are every term debited with sums of two or three pounds as subscriptions and pocket-money to pay for cricket dinners.

Are the boys to be blamed for this prostitution of the purpose for which they are sent to school and consequent extravagant tastes they imbibe? Certainly not. Put the saddle on the right horse and blame the fashion of the day and the fact that head masters of schools and their subordinates encourage the doctrine sown broadcast on society that "sports are nearly as important as studies." The expression I learnt from the head master of a public school. Of course, they encourage this idea. Their lives thereby are rendered far easier ; the drudgery of the school-room is decreased in a direct proportion with the amount of play-time and holidays sanctioned for their pupils.

Is it likely that when boys hear these doctrines emanating from those who are set over them to guide their steps that they will leave these pleasant pursuits? There are a few brilliant exceptions, but they are few. The majority must swim with the tide, not only of pupils, but masters. Taking the subject again in a mercantile point of view, is it not deception on the part of schools to charge a heavy annual amount for the instruction of boys and to allow their education to be not neglected, but reduced, in proportion as these games are encouraged ? It is, I maintain, a breach of faith between the schools and the public, immaterial to the rich, ruin to the professionals who are comparatively paupers.

In most of the transactions of life you have a remedy for any serious and just cause of complaint. In this you have none. The poor must bear their own present ruin, and see the same result in the blight of their son's future career. Is it that they may be turned into acrobats, athletes, or, professional bowlers that we pay exorbitantly for schooling or in the hopes of seeing our boys put into good training for the Church, Army, Navy, Civil Services, or the Bar? We could almost think that the latter were far inferior employments to the athletic professions in insuring a future successful career. Smarting, as thousands of parents are, at the present time under the disappointment of their hopes by seeing their sons led into temptations beyond their means or their parents, and by those who should not allow their studies to be subservient to sport, I, as one of them, beg your support in eradicating from our public schools this inordinate love of sport, which has proved the ruin of hundreds and will be of hundreds and thousands more.

AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY
WITH LIMITED MEANS

August 12.

ART AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(Saturday Review.)

I.

WE propose in this and following papers to give some account of the arts as displayed at the Vienna Exhibition. We shall begin with the pictures, go on to the sculpture and the architecture, and after that to such examples of decorative art and of art industry as merit attention. Furthermore, scattered about the Exhibition there are rooms filled with miscellaneous archæological contributions from Austrian monasteries, Hungarian territories, Switzerland, Scandinavia, &c. These loans, though the reverse of systematic or complete, offer interesting points of study, especially in the sphere of the ecclesiastical arts. On the collective merits of the entire Exhibition it is hard to pronounce in a single sentence ; but we may venture to say that, though this latest attempt at international competition is far from a complete success, neither is it an absolute failure. It is true that in Paris, London, Munich, and elsewhere, better illustrations of certain masters and schools have been exhibited ; on the other hand, it is but fair to admit that Vienna has the advantage within the immediate range of her geographic position in central Europe.

A separate building has been erected for the fine arts. This structure, like the larger one devoted to industrial products, inclines to mongrel classic and Italian styles ; but so little art has been brought to bear upon any of the buildings that we recognize the hand of the engineer rather than that of the architect. Yet the galleries designed for the pictures and statues have at least the merit of being well adapted to their specific purpose ; the works displayed are for the most part seen to advantage, and the space allowed has been sufficiently liberal to avoid the necessity of overcrowding. Little or no attempt is made at internal ornament—in fact, the works hung on the walls or ranged upon the floor constitute the fitting decoration. The general aspect of the galleries leaves little to be desired.

The international character of the collection is strictly borne out ; no less than twenty nations are represented, and of the four quarters of the globe, Africa alone is absent. From the opposite ends of the earth, from China and from Brazil, contributions have been received ; but in order that too great expectations may not be raised, we may at once state that the art loans from those two Empires do not exceed three objects. France, notwithstanding the crisis through which she has passed, is the most voluminous of exhibitors ; she sends no fewer than 636 pictures, 208 pieces of sculpture, which, with numerous miscellaneous objects, make a total of 1,527 works. At a distance follow united Germany with 1,017, united Italy with 625, and disunited Austria with 811 works. Formerly the Austrian Empire was able to swell her numbers from Hungary on the one side and from Lombardy on the other ; now the arts of Northern Italy are ranged under the Italian flag, and at the same time Hungary, as a consequence of her newly acquired political status, claims, for the first time as her right, an independent position in the world of art ; she has a gallery to herself. Another change consequent on the altered condition of Europe is that the Roman States, hitherto conspicuous, especially in sculpture, are effaced from catalogues and galleries. Rome, like Lombardy and Venice, now joins her forces to the collective power of the Italian Kingdom. And in like manner the scattered States of Germany are brought together under one empire. Thus Bavaria is merged, and even Prussia does not assert an individual existence. Two nations appear to exceptional disadvantage. The one is the United States, which shows herself barely in advance of semi-barbarous nations ; and yet, strange to say, Americans in numbers even beyond the accustomed influx have crossed the Atlantic in order to witness their humiliation ; the other nation which suffers cruelly is, we regret to say, England. This discomfiture bears the mark of being due to the procedure characteristic of the department at South Kensington. Friends find favour, and, as usual, the best interests of art are sacrificed to nepotism. The collective contents of the galleries may be briefly summed up as follows :—Total number of pictures above three thousand, total number of statues above one thousand, total of miscellanies, including architecture, water-colour drawings, engravings, &c., nearly another thousand. In all 5,092 works, of which more than four-fifths come from five nations, in the following order—first, as we have said, France, and then in succession the German Empire, Austria, Italy, and Russia.

Austria and Hungary, which collectively display 537 pictures, rightly claim precedence ; they are here at home, and experience has shown that the nation which acts the host takes care to be as strong and attractive as possible ; accordingly the Austrian Empire has on no other occasion appeared to equal advantage. The Viennese school of painting was for long far in the rear of other nationalities ; indeed, towards the close of the last century it had fallen into so dead-alive a condition as to provoke the revolt which subsequently, under the leadership of Cornelius, Overbeck, and Veit, led to one of the most signal revivals in modern times. But this movement also now belongs to that dead past which Germans of the present generation seem only too eager to bury and forget. Scarcely a vestige of the so-called Christian school remains anywhere within these galleries, and in the Austrian territories there are to be seen two weak efforts, "Christ and the Young Man," and the Madonna walking in the midst of angels, by Ritter von Führich, an artist to whom years ago King Ludwig of Bavaria entrusted the decoration of the Cathedral at Spires with frescoes. To the past also may be said to belong the "Sketches for the Freize of the University in Athens," by Herr Rahl. These compositions, which are more than sufficiently traditional and conventional, would appear to be considered indispensable to each successive International Exhibition. We have met with them times out of number in various parts of Europe.

For the older phases of Austrian arts it may be justly pleaded that, though the pictures produced were mostly bad in point of art, yet the ideas embodied had nobility. But Austria, in common with the other great Powers of Europe, has been subject to a revolution. She seems to have felt that mere form was hard, dry, and unemotional, and she is already in danger of surrendering this, the primary and noblest element of art, to the romance of colour and the illusion of light and shade. By an unpardonable error the artist to whom, of all others, we should have pointed as the shining star in the new constellation—Herr Makart, trained in the school of Professor Piloty in Munich—is only to be studied in a separate exhibition set up elsewhere. Two years ago we saw in the studio of this creative and facile painter a large composition designed as a decoration for a ceiling, which went far to establish him as the Rubens of Southern Germany. When some three or four years ago he removed from Munich, it was anticipated that his presence in the Austrian capital would accelerate changes already impending. Accordingly, as we look around these walls, not only do colour and romance, but naturalism and realism, meet the eye.

Herr Matejko, by birth and residence a Pole, has brought to a climax the proclivities of the new school. A large picture exhibited at Kensington a year ago at once arrested attention ; and whatever promise might then be given of power, and whatever fear might be felt as to the developments of a dangerous extravagance, are more than realized in the eleven brilliant, not to say blatant, works which throw into shadow all their surroundings. The painter is fired by the passion of patriotism, and seems to feel bound to uphold the rights and liberties as well as to proclaim the injuries of his native land. His figures are ready to leap out of the canvas, his colours burn as with fire, as he portrays the "Unioff of Poland under King Sigismund in 1569," and "Stefan Bathory, King of Poland, seeking peace from the Russian Ambassadors." We are sorry to find that the artist's patriotism does not procure purchasers for him ; the trenchant and animated portraits of which examples are here shown are doubtless more profitable. Herr Matejko resides in his native city Cracow—a city eminently picturesque in situation, and peopled by a race which for proud bearing might be descended from dethroned kings. We have seen peasants in the market-place, gay in costume as gipsies, treading the ground as if the world were a stage and they the actors ; out of such good pictorial stuff does Herr Matejko form his compositions. It is of further interest to observe how this Eastern province imports Orientalism into the Empire. When we come to speak of Hungary we shall find that painters born on the Asiatic side of Austria have a fiery ardour and erratic fling which do not belong to the races of Western Europe. Yet in London a class of artists known as "Bohemians" would seem to affect at least the lawlessness of nomadic tribes.

A post of distinguished honour is given to a large religious picture purchased by the Emperor. The child Christ stands in the midst, supported by Moses, and surrounded by St. John the Baptist and others ; in the foreground two Kings have in reverence just cast off their crowns. The painter, Herr Canon, has no special vocation for sacred art ; at one moment he throws himself into the spirit of Italians of the time of Raffaelle, and the next instant he appeals to the taste of the nineteenth century. Overbeck and his followers were, like Fra Angelico, exclusively Christian ; but German painters of the present day are more of libertines and latitudinarians ; they pass with the utmost impartiality from Christ to Apollo.

In Austria, as already indicated, the arts are divided between romance and realism. Herr Schonn paints a fish-market with the utmost naturalism. Herren Kurzbauer, Leopold Müller, Pettenkofen, and others, show themselves more than mediocre in the humble sphere of *genre*. Then there are others, such as Herren Herbsthofer, Angeli, Fux, and Koller, who rise out of the domestic and the purely naturalistic into historic, poetic, or dramatic compositions. It would be tedious to multiply names of which none or few will be recognized ; it is enough to say that there are in Austria two or more battle-painters—Herr L'Allemand and Herr Emele, for example—who in a style about equal to that of the Bavarian Herr Adam and of the Russian M. Kotzebue are engaged in celebrating the incidents of recent wars. Of portrait-painters there is no more lack in Austria than in England, and the art has reached pretty much the same point in the two countries ; speaking generally, the Viennese are stronger in form but cruder in colour than Londoners. Herr Rodakovsky always takes a foremost position in international competition ; Herr Lenbach, claimed by Austria, rightly belongs to Bavaria ; he too is of the highest rank. Lastly we have noted eight landscape-painters who reach a good European average ; indeed, the studies by Herr Schindlers and Herr Lichtenfels are nothing short of first rate. The styles, however, which have been developed of late years have little or no claim to distinctive nationality ; the landscapes here shown belong to the general Germanic stock, on which here and there has been engrafted a branch from the soil of France. It will be inferred that the non-Austrian elements are as conspicuous in art as they are in the sphere of politics.

The large room assigned to Hungary presents a different aspect from that of adjacent territories occupied by Austria and Germany, partly no doubt because there art is emerging out of barbarism. But just for this reason phenomena are presented and problems are solved which it is instructive to watch. Moreover, Pesth, the chief city of Hungary, is one those three easternmost capitals of Europe which have deliberately espoused the form and the fashion of the Western arts. But while Moscow and St. Petersburg, which share with her this honour, are freezing in the cold North, the city of Pesth, seated among vineyards, is basking under a Southern sun. Hungary, it is well known, is fired with a spirit of nationality ; Pesth, and her twin sister Buda, already rank among art capitals. Pesth has secured the famous Esterhazy picture gallery ; and she has also built a handsome Academy and a noble National Museum. Hungary has passed through phases analogous to those of Austria ; she exhibits cartoons somewhat in the old conventional and eclectic style—compositions designed to be painted by Herren Lotz and Than on the walls of the National Museum in Pesth. She also displays certain religious works after the traditional manner which has elsewhere become obsolete ; in fact, in this, as in some other departments, she still remains a generation behind nations that commenced earlier. Hungary also, following the example of Austria on the one side as well as of Russia on the other, has striven to make each department of art commensurate with the wants and desires of modern civilization. She has reared painters who supply the demands of the Church, others who are qualified to execute historical commissions from the State, and others again who, within the range of portraiture, landscape, and *genre*, supply the requirements of well-to-do people in private life. In none of these departments are the Hungarians quite first-rate, and yet, when measured with such nations as Greece or Brazil, we need scarcely say that they show to advantage both in talent and in training. On the other hand, when compared with the Russians, they prove as much inferior in academic education as they are undoubtedly superior in natural ability. The best trained men, such as Professor Wagner and Herr Lietzenmayer, are of the Piloty school in Munich. But though Hungary has wisely borrowed what she did not possess, the present Exhibition shows that she is not without national characteristics essentially her own. Her imagination is wild and fervid, her fancy voluptuous ; nymphs and nudities are in excess. Yet there is a pure and lovely vision of night people by sprites, one of the many creations of that prolific painter Herr Moritz Than. We recall a similar phantasy by the Swede, M. Maistroom, in the King's Palace at Stockholm ; indeed, there are interesting points of contrast between the arts of Hungary and of Scandinavia ; less, however, in the direction of romance than of naturalism. In this last phase we incline to think lies the strength of the Hungarian school both in the present and for the future ; nowhere within the whole Exhibition are to be found such astounding manifestations of rude, relentless power, of barbarous unmitigated character, as in various naturalistic works by that perverse child of genius, Herr Munkacsy. Nothing in the past by Caravaggio, nothing in the present by the French artist Ribot, approaches the pictures of "The Old Woman Making Butter," and of the vagrants of the night led as prisoners handbound through the streets of an old town. A Rembrandt depth of shadow throws grandeur across the scene. Another demonstration of race and of region, varied as it is vicious, comes from that most lawless genius, M. Zichy, now naturalized in St. Petersburg. M. Zichy is known to England ; he has for his patron the Prince of Wales, who owns one of the ten drawings here exhibited, a *capriccio* on our fat King Hal, a work not sufficiently clever to excuse its falsity. M. Zichy is a typical artistic "Bohemian."

We recognize in the 155 pictures, engravings, and statues here collected a future for the arts of Hungary. It is well known that the nation has shown high musical genius, and, in the sister art of painting, signal and eccentric talent has made for itself an unassailable position. In sculpture, as long ago as the Great Exhibition of 1851, when Hungary first struck out boldly for rights she has since won, Herr Angel of Pesth, now represented by four marble groups in Vienna, aroused sympathy for his country. During the last twenty years the Hungarians have made as much progress in art as in liberty ; all that they need is to join knowledge to natural impulse.

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The number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1871, was 17,057, assuring £9,552,708-11-16
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The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1871 were... ... ... £917,251- 2- 7
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1872.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 450 0 0
And after 5 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... " 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... " 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling Profits (and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurance for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be restored within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are paid-up Policies, and Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignments of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch.

INSURANC[illegible]

ROYAL EXCHA[illegible]
PORATION.—Fo[illegible]
chandise and buildings i[illegible]

REMINGTON
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance C[illegible]
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
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W.S., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament, (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The high...st attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables ; and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Doubts having been expressed by some Newspaper Correspondents as to the adequacy of the Positive Rates to cover Indian Risks, the question has been submitted by the Head Office at London to Dr. Mouat, late Inspector-General of Hospitals in India, and the following telegram, just received from England, gives his opinion :—

"Dr. Mouat considers Rates quite sufficient for India. Report sent."

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, 6th August 1873.

This Report has been received and will shortly be circulated.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

This Company is prepared to grant ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES on the POSITIVE SYSTEM, with participation in Profits. The amounts thus assured are payable to the Assurant at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age.

POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES are given in the same manner as with POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, and the Premiums may be paid up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 Yearly Payments.

These ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES afford an excellent opportunity for providing for old age, as the rates are calculated from 20 to 60 years of age, so that if a person at 60 wishe1 to possess the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 65, he could effect his purpose by making 5 annual payments—a person at 55 desirous of possessing the same amount at 65, could extend his payments over 10 years—a person at 50 over 15 years—a person at 45 over 20 years—a person at 40 over 25 years—and a person at 35 would be enabled to extend his payments over 30 years.—Endowment Assurers beginning to pay at 20 can pay up in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 or 30 years, and obtain the amount assured at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age according to the rate of premium paid.

All particulars relative to rates, &c., can be had on application to
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building, Bombay, 9th July 1873.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHIEF OFFICES:
53, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON.

Paid-up Capital, nearly	£300,000	
Premiums on Shares	£ 75,000	
		£375,000
Amount assured in England	£400,000	
In India	£100,000	
		£500,000

*THESE PREMIUMS FORM A FUND